1: Freeman E-5 (1949-1951)1955 OC6 Iban OC6

GLOSSARY

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adat	mores, customary law
asi	cooked rice
antu	a spirit or supernatural being
baum	a formal meeting (i.e. to hear a dispute or discuss some project)
bedara	a ritual offering to the gods
bedurok	to participate in a system of labour exchange
bejalai	to go on a distant journey (with the intention of acquiring material profit and social prestige)
benih	the seed of rice, or any other plant
bilek	the living room of a family's long-house apartment
bliong	a hafted adze
brau	hulled rice
burong	a bird; any omen bird or animal
dampa	a subsidiary long-house occupied by families engaged in the cultivation of *padi*
damun	mature secondary growth (i.e. from five to twenty years in age)
dijap	young secondary growth (i.e. resulting from fallow periods of from one to four years)
duku	a long-bladed jungle knife
gawai	a ritual or religious festival
gantang	a gallon; the unit in which *padi* is commonly measured
kamarau	a prolonged dry period
kampong	virgin jungle
kayu burong	an omen stick
keban	a sowing basket
krukoh	secondary growth of three to four months in age
lalang	Imperata sp., a noxious weed of *padi* lands
langkau	a farm hut or watch-house
lanji	a large cylindrical basket in which *padi* is carried
nanga	the mouth of a stream or river
padi	the rice plant; the grain of the rice plant
padi pun	sacred rice
manggol	a complex series of rites inaugurating a new *padi* farm
pemali	a ritual prohibition or taboo
pengaroh	a magical charm
pengerang	mature secondary growth (i.e. twenty years of age and over
pengulu	a district chief (i.e. Government appointed)
pindah	to settle in a new area
piring	a ritual offering which normally contains: rice (in various forms), eggs, salt, tobacco, betel chewing ingredients and *niak*
ruai	the roofed gallery of a long-house
sadau	the garret or loft of a long-house apartment
sampi	a prayer or ritual incantation
sangking	sacred rice of secondary importance

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sintong	...	a reaping basket
sungai	...	a stream or river
tajau	...	a large pottery jar, usually of Chinese manufacture
tampas	...	a subsidiary farm
tanah kusi	...	derelict land, infested with Imperata and other noxious weeds
tangga	...	the entry ladder to a long-house, consisting usually of a notched log of hardwood
tanju	...	the open verandah of a long-house
tawak	...	a bronze gong
tebang	...	to fell a tree; the main stage in the clearing of a farm
tebas	...	to slash undergrowth; the preliminary stage in the clearing of a farm
tuai burong	...	the augur who takes auguries on behalf of the long-house community
tuai rumah	...	the long-house headman
tuak	...	rice beer
umai	...	a *padi* farm

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GLOSSARY OF DYAK WORDS AND PHRASES

WHICH OCCUR IN THE FOREGOING PAGES

A

● 104 **Achar**, a spoon-bait.
Akal plandok, the cunning of the *plandok* or mouse-deer.
Anggat, a term of endearment used in addressing a boy.
Antu, a spirit; the dead.
Ari ni nuan? "From whence are you (come)?" A form of greeting.
Attap, a leaf roof made from the leaves of the *nipa* palm.

B

Baiya, goods put aside upon the owner's death and placed upon or within his grave.
Banghong, a Dyak boat.
Baru, a tree with fibrous bark.
Batu, a stone.
Batu bintang, "star stone."
Batu ilau, "stone of light."
Batu krang jiranau, the petrified section of *jiranau* (Zingeberad ?).
Batu krat ilang sembilan, the petrified section of the *sembilan* fish.
Batu kudi, "stones of wrath."
Batu lintar, thunderbolt.
Batu nitar, thunderbolt.
Bebaju besi, "wearing an iron coat." Name of a *manang* ceremony.
Bebandong api, "displaying fire." Name of a *manang* ceremony.
Bebayak, making a *bayak* or iguana. Name of a *manang* ceremony.
Beburong raia, "making or acting the adjutant bird." Name of a *manang* ceremony.
Begiling lantai, "rolled up in the flooring." Name of a *manang* ceremony.
Bekliti, opening. One of the ceremonies of initiation of a *manang*, or witch-doctor.
Belelang, to wander about; to visit a far country.
Benih, seed.
Bepancha, "making a *pancha*, or swing." Name of a *manang* ceremony.
Beremaung, "acting the tiger." Name of a *manang* ceremony.
Berencha, "making an assault." Name of a *manang* ceremony.

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Berua, "swinging." Name of a *manang* ceremony.
Besi, iron.
Besudi, "feeling or touching." One of the ceremonies of initiation of *manang*, or witch-doctor.
Betanam pentik, "planting a *pentik*, or wooden representation of a man." Name of a *manang* ceremony.
Betepas, "sweeping." Name of a *manang* ceremony.
Betiang garong, "making a post for souls." Name of a *manang* ceremony.
Betiti tendai, "walking on the *tendai*, or bar on which cotton is placed in weaving." Name of a *manang* ceremony.
Betukup rarong, "to split open the coffin." Name of a *manang* ceremony.
Bilian, iron-wood; the only wood which the white ants do not attack.
Bilik, a room.
Bliong, a Dyak tool, which can be used both as an adze and an axe.
Bubong, a cage.

C

Chanang, a brass gong, smaller than the *tawak*.

D

Dandong, a shawl; a *sarong*, or long skirt.
Duku, a chopper; a sword.
Durian, a fruit very much liked by the Dyaks.

E

Embuas, name of an omen bird.
Endun, a term of endearment applied to girls.
Engkratong, a musical instrument resembling a guitar.
Engkrumong, a set of eight small brass gongs, each sounding a different note, arranged in a frame.
Engkrurai, a musical instrument made of bamboo tubes fixed in a gourd.
Ensera, a fairy tale.
Ensuling, a flageolet.

G

Galanggang, a game, not unlike prisoner's base, played by the Dyaks.
Gawai Antu, the "Spirit Feast"; feast in honour of the dead.
Gawai Batu, the "Stone Feast," held before farming operations begin.
Gawai Benih, the "Seed Feast," held just before sowing the seed.
Gawai Burong, the "Bird Feast," held in honour of human heads taken in war.
Gawai Gajah, the "Elephant Feast"; the greatest of all feasts connected with head-hunting.
Gawai Ijok, the "*Ijok* Feast." The *ijok* is the gamuti palm from which a native drink (*tuak*) is obtained. This feast is connected with head-hunting.

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104 **Gawai Mandi Rumah,** a feast given when a new house is built; the house-warming.
Gawai Nyimpan Padi, the "Feast of Storing the Paddy," held after the reaping and winnowing are over, when the paddy is ready to be stored.
Gawai Pala, "the Head Feast." Another name for *Gawai Burong.*
Gawai Tenyalang, "the Horn-bill Feast." Another name for *Gawai Burong.*
Ginselan, a sacrifice in which some animal is slain and the blood used.
Gusi, the name of an old jar of great value, and looked upon as sacred.

I

Igat, a term of endearment applied to boys.
Iiang, a curiously carved sword.
Ipoh, a tree (*Antiaris toxicaria*) the sap of which is poisonous, and used to poison the darts of the blow-pipe.

J

Jadi rumah ? "Is the house free from taboo ?"—*i.e.*, May we walk up into the house ? The usual question asked before entering a Dyak house.
Jala, a casting-net.

K

Kabayah, a long jacket worn by Malay women.
Kadjang, a covering made of the young leaves of the *nipa* palm, etc., sewn together with split cane. This is used as awnings for boats, or for the roof of temporary huts.
Kain, a woman's petticoat.
Kana, a fairy tale set to verse and sung.
Kapu, lime.
Kasih ka imbok enda kasih ka manok, "To show kindness to the wild pigeon, but not to the domestic fowl" (Dyak proverb).
Kati, 1¼ pounds.
Katupong, an omen bird.
Kini ka nuan ? "Where are you going ?" A form of greeting.
Klambi, a sleeveless jacket; a coat.
Kutok, an omen bird.

L

Labong, a headkerchief.
Langan waves in tidal rivers which are caused at flood-tide by the strong current rushing over the shallows.
Lantai, bamboo, or palms, etc., split into laths, and tied together for the flooring of a house, or to sit upon in boats.
Lari ka ribut nemu ujan, lari ka sungkup nemu pendam, "Running from the hurricane, he encounters the rain; running from a tomb-stone, he finds himself in a graveyard" (Dyak proverb).

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Lesong, a wooden mortar used for pounding rice, etc.
Limban, the Dyak Styx; the river in Hades.
Lobon-lobon, the words shouted by those watching a diving ordeal. The meaning is uncertain.
Lumpang, a piece of bamboo in which rice has been cooked; used at the feast for the dead as a boat to fetch the spirits from Hades.
Lunas, the keel of a boat.
Lupong, a Dyak medicine-chest.

M

Maias, the orang-utan (*Simia satyrus*).
Makai di ruai, literally "eating in the public hall of a Dyak house." Name of a social feast.
Makai rami, literally "eating joyfully in large numbers." Name of a social feast.
Mali, forbidden; tabooed.
Manang, a witch-doctor.
Manang bali, a witch-doctor who has changed his sex and become a woman.
Manang bangun, a witch-doctor who has been "waved upon"—*i.e.*, who has been through the "waving upon" ceremony.
Manang enjun, a witch-doctor who has been "trodden upon"—*i.e.*, who has been through the "trodden upon" ceremony.
Manang mansan, literally "a ripe *manang*"—*i.e.*, one who is a fully qualified *manang*.
Manang matak, literally "an unripe *manang*"—*i.e.*, one who has not been fully initiated into the mysteries of the *manang's* profession.
Manjong, to shout all together.
Mencha, the Sword Dance.
Mlah pinang, literally "to split the betel-nut." To perform the marriage ceremony by splitting the betel-nut.

N

Naga, a dragon. A valuable old jar with the figure of a dragon on it.
Nampok, to spend the night at a solitary place in order to obtain some charms from the spirits.
Nemuai ka Sabayan, "making a journey to Hades." Name of a *manang* ceremony.
Nendak, an omen bird.
Ngelembayan, "taking a long sight." Name of a *manang* ceremony.
Nibong, a thorny palm (*Oncosperma tigillaria*).
Nipa, a palm which grows by the sea and at the mouths of rivers (*Nipa fruticans*).

O

Orang-utan, the *maias* (*Simia satyrus*).

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P

●104 **Padi**, rice in the husk.
Pagar api, literally "a fence of fire." A spear fixed blade upwards, with leaves tied to it, round which the *manangs* walk when taking part in their ceremonies.
Pana, an offering of food given to the dead by the friends of those who are in mourning.
Pandong, a kind of altar erected in different parts of the veranda of the Dyak house during the Bird Feast.
Papau, an omen bird.
Para piring, the altar of sacrifice.
Pelampong, a wooden float, generally cut in the form of a duck, to which baited hooks are fastened.
Pelandai, a love-song.
Pelian, a *manang* ceremony to restore the health of a sick person.
Pendam, a burial-ground.
Pendok, a tree with fibrous bark.
Pengap, an incantation.
Pengaroh, a charm.
Petara, gods.
Peti, a spring trap set to kill wild pig.
Pinang, the betel-nut; the areca-nut.
Piring, an offering of food.
Plandok, the mouse-deer.
Puni, a peculiar Dyak superstition that, if food is offered to a man and he goes away without at least touching it, some misfortune is sure to befall him. It is said that he is sure to be attacked by a crocodile, or bitten by a snake, or suffer from the attack of some other animal.

R

Rawai, a Dyak woman's corset, made of tiny brass rings strung close together on hoops of cane.
Rarong, a coffin.
Remaung di rumah rawong di tanah, "A tiger in the house, but a frog in the field" (Dyak proverb).
Rotan, cane; rattan.
Ruai, the public veranda of a Dyak house.
Rusa, a deer. A valuable old jar with the figure of a deer on it.

S

Sabayan, Hades.
Sadau, the loft of a Dyak house.
Sakit Rajah, "the disease caused by the King (of evil spirits)"—small-pox.
Sarong, a long petticoat worn by Malay men and women.
Saut, the name of a *manang* ceremony.
Serumai, a one-stringed fiddle.
Sirat, a waist-cloth; the usual male attire of the Dyak.

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Sireh, a vine of the pepper tribe; its leaves are chewed with lime, gambier, and betel-nut.
Sumping, a Dyak observance held after the death of relatives.
Sumpit, a blow-pipe.

T

Tabak, a brass dish.
Tajau, a valuable jar.
Tanju, the uncovered veranda of a Dyak house, where paddy and other things are put out to dry in the sun.
Tawak, a large brass gong.
Tendai, the bar on which cotton is placed in weaving.
Tenyalang, the rhinoceros hornbill (*Buceros rhinoceros*).
Tikai buret, a seat-mat.
Timamg, to sing to in a monotonous manner.
Tuai rumah, the headman or chief of a Dyak house.
Tuak, native spirit.
Tuan, gentleman; master; sir. The term of respect usually applied to Englishmen.
Tuba, the name applied to a poison from the root of a shrub (*Derris alleptica*), or of a creeper. The poisonous bark of a tree. There are several kinds of *tuba* used for *tuba*-fishing.
Tugong bula, "the liar's mound." A pile of branches and twigs heaped up in memory of a man who has told a great lie.

U

Ulit, mourning.

12: Haddon & Start E-4 (no date) 1936 OC6 Iban OC6

VOCABULARY OF IBAN WORDS USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE CLOTHS AND IN DESCRIBING THE PATTERNS

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The English equivalents have been taken from the *Sea Dyak Dictionary*, from translations by Dr C. Hose on numerous labels and from information received in Sarawak. We have omitted those words for which we could not find a translation. We are painfully aware of the imperfections and inadequacy of this list of words, but it is the best we can offer to students from the material at our disposal.

A-a: an open slit
Adap: manner, way, from or on the side of, towards
Aji, aji bulan: white shrew, moon rat, a title for the god Kling (Malay *tikus bulan*, rat, moon), *Gymnura raffesi* (pp. 72, 126, 127; pls. v, vi)
Akar: a creeper, anything that can be used for binding
Aki: grandfather
Aki Ungkok: Grandfather Ungkok, the man in the moon. He is also spoken of as "the ancient Ungkok, the brave leader" (pp. 64, 124)
Ambun: dew, fog, mist
Ampat: four
Anak: a child, young of animals and plants
Andi: rumour
Andin: ? fabulous, imaginary
Angkong: a species of *Mangifera* (mango); a tree bearing strong-scented, diamond-shaped fruit, the horse-mango (p. 134; pl. XXII)
Antu: ghost, demon, spirit (pp. 130, 142, 144)
Anyam: to weave, the plait (of baskets or mats); *anyam belebai*, woven stripes imitated by using a needle (p. 102)
Api: fire
Ara: stripes of different solid colours, to arrange different coloured stripes; to spread out
Ariniek: alternate markings
Asi: cooked rice; a victim, prey; fair, right, proper

Baju: a coat
Baku: a brass betel-box
Bala: a multitude, a war party
Balang: a bottle; unsuccessful; *leka balang*, an enemy's head
Bali, mali, bebali: to exchange, change colour, fade; an alteration
Balos: a striped kind of bamboo
Balu: a widow, widower
Balut, bebalut: a band, small bundle; to wrap up, entangle
Bangkit: a scented flower, scented leaves or fruit of certain jungle trees used as scent or personal ornaments. Sometimes described as a creeping (? climbing) jungle plant (p. 134; pls. XVIII, XIX, XXI)
Bara: a tumour, a knot of wood
Batang: trunk or stem of tree, a tree, a stick, main branch of a river or road
Batebok: to make holes like a woodpecker
Batu: stone, rock
Baya, baia, jagu: crocodile (pp. 129, 145; pl. XI)
Bayak: the iguana, *S.D.D.* This is the monitor lizard, *Varanus* sp. (p. 129; pl. XII)
Be, bel, ber: the inseparable prefix which expresses a state or condition of being and thereby denotes the intransitive state of the verb
Bedayong, berdayong: to row with an oar, rowing
Bedong: a woman's girdle or waist band (p. 102)
Bejangkam: to squeeze (with thumb and finger), to nip
Bekait: to hook, hooked, ? crossed
Bekarong: to cover, conceal, enclose in a case

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Bekatapu: wearing a war-cap
Bekaul, berkaul: twisted over one another, entangled, ? crossed
Bekengkang: to be striped
Bekikiang: crooked
Belambang: alternately, not regularly
Belingkian: the argus pheasant (p. 37)
Bendar: true, very
Bengkah: a division, class, lot, to put aside
Beparang: to cut (*parang*, sword, chopper)
Beprang: to make war, attack
Beradap: facing (*aji beradap*, shrews facing one another), to interview face-to-face. See adap (pl. v)
Beranak: to give birth to
Berasok: overlapping, to put on, fit together
Berayah: outstretched wings or hands; a ceremonial dance performed by chiefs leaping up with their arms extended in imitation of a soaring kite (p. 117)
Beringan: a collection of any articles tied together
Beringin: a fruit tree (p. 70)
Berkingking: a brass bangle
Berspit: grasp with claws
Besampan: a small native boat, a canoe (p. 135)
Besarang: to build a nest
Besarong: to encase, sheath
Besepit (bespit): to take between the fingers, or with a pair of tongs or pincers; provided with nippers or claws
Besi: iron
Besimpan: to pack up (coiled)
Besugu: with a comb
Besumpiang: to fill up, complete, finish off
Besurong: to push on
Betampong: a ceremony to cure sickness
Betangkal: to have a notch in a post for a cross-bar
Betangkin: to gird on a sword
Betayok: calling attention with the hand, to beckon ("to strike with the open hand", *S.D.D.*)
Betegam: to swallow all at once, to bolt food
Betong: a large bamboo used for carrying water
Betulak, betula: to push off, put aside, make a departure, to go in opposite directions
Betunga: face-to-face, opposite, interview
Betungku: to thresh paddy
Bidang: a petticoat (p. 52)
Bingka: a root
Bintang: a star
Biyak: see bayak
Brang: the upper arm
Brani: brave
Bras, brau: uncooked rice
Bruang: a bear, *Helarctos malayanus*
Buah: fruit
Buan: a small shrub whose fruit and flowers are the favourite food of the mouse-deer, *plandok* (p. 84)
Bubul: a collection, to add to, to fill up spaces; *bubul lapang*, a pattern so described as it fills up a space; *bubul jerit*, the pattern collected together to fill up the space; the pattern completed
Buchai: a fringe
Bujak: the monitor lizard, *Varanus* sp.; a spear
Bukang: a headless corpse
Bulan: the moon (pp. 122, 136, 142)
Buloh: a bamboo which grows very high; *buloh bala*, a yellow bamboo
Bulu: a feather, quill, hair
Bungai, bunga: a flower, the name of a snake
Bungkok: bent back, bent, hunchbacked
Buntak: a locust; *buntak balang*, a large yellow grasshopper
Bunut: the horse-mango, *Mangifera* sp.
Burak, borak: white
Buri: "cowry shells which are sewn as ornaments on jackets, petticoats, etc.", *S.D.D.* These are *Nassa*, not *Cypraea* shells (p. 49)
Burong: a bird (pp. 127–129; pls. VII, VIII, IX), an omen. For omen birds and animals see pp. 143, 144. *Burung belingkian*, the argus pheasant; *burung malam*, a night omen, a kind of cricket
Buyah: a beetle, a species of moth (p. 119)

Chayam: pig's whiskers?
Chelum, chilom: black

Dabong: serrated, notched, dog-toothed
Dadong: a shawl
Dandan: a platform at the stern of a war-boat
Dangdong: a shawl worn by a man in full dress (p. 103); "a Malay *sarong* or long skirt", *S.D.D.*
Dapur: a fire hearth, a cooking place
Daun: a leaf; *daun wi*, rattan leaves (p. 134, pl. XIII)
Dayong: an oar; shoulder blade, scapula

Deman: a species of fern, *Gleichenia dichotoma*
Di: at, on, in
Dilah, dila: the tongue
Dua: two
Dudok: in steps; to sit, settle, reside
Dulang: a wooden dish or trough

Embayar: a phosphorescent centipede (p. 132; pl. xvi)
Embun, ambun: dew
Empalai: a little garden, a small paddy farm
Empetut: a grub; alternate light and dark square markings as on the snake (*ular* or *urar*) called *empetut*, *Tropidonotus petersii*
Empili: a tree producing a species of wild nut, the favourite food of wild pigs. This is best translated by "mast", the fruit of various forest trees, especially as food for swine (pp. 62, 133, 145; figs. 28, 29; pl. xviii)
Empirjungau: a long-nosed fish
Emplawa: a spider (p. 131; pls. xiv, xv)
Engkaramba, engkramba: some kind of man or male personage; a representation of anything cut out of wood, used to prevent harm from coming to crops, etc. (pp. 40–44, 105, 106, 111–113, 124; pl. i)
Engkarong: a species of skink lizard, *Lygosoma*, sp.; *engkarong kijong*, a stiff skink lizard
Engkatak: a frog (pp. 130, 131; pl. xiii)
Engkerbai: a shrub (pp. 11, 21)
Engkiait: wild gambier, *Uncaria gambier*, a shrub which climbs by means of hooked spines; it is used medicinally and is extensively employed for tanning and dyeing. One of the most powerful of astringents
Engku, enk: my, mine
Engkudu: red; a plant of which the skin of the root produces a red dye
Entadu: a caterpillar
Entali: string
Entepa: outstretched wings or hands
Entibap: the palm, *Arenga saccharifera* (pp. 133, 145; pl. xxii)
Entilan: a boat shed
Entilang: a framework of an Iban cooking place (p. 65)

Gajah: an elephant (pp. 41–43, 141)
Gajai: a mythical creature, something like a frog (pp. 105, 106, 114, 115, 130, 131)
Gambar: a picture; *gambar mensia*, portraits of people
Gansai: a spear with one barb
Gari: a garment, clothes
Gasing, gasieng: a spinning-wheel, top, to spin (p. 7)
Gawai: a feast
Gelang: a handle (of a shield)
Gelegar: the flooring of a house
Gelong, giling: to roll up, to curl
Gelong paku resam: curled top of the *résam* fern (p. 134)
Genok: a gourd, white pumpkin (used as a water vessel); a gourd with a long twisted stalk, the fruit is used as soap (p. 134)
Gerunggong: a joint of the larger bones
Gigi: a step of a ladder; tooth
Grama: a fresh-water crab (p. 66)
Gran: to cut with a knife
Gran pemalu tekalong: grooves in the bark-cloth mallet
Grunong: small bells used as a fringe, "hawk-bells"

Home: a plant used instead of indigo (p. 20)

Igi: seed
Ikan: a fish
Ikat; ngikat, beikat or bikat: anything tied up; to tie, bind
Iko, iku: a tail
Imbai: horizontal, alongside, side by side, next to
Indang: soaring, to lift the arm; a sieve
Indu: a woman, female of any animal
Ipoh: a tree, ? *Antiaris* sp., from which a white bark-cloth is made for *pua*; *A. toxicaria*, the sap of which is very poisonous (p. 4)

Jagu: the crocodile
Janga: an angle
Janggat: a white pumpkin, a fruit resembling a vegetable marrow
Jangkam, bejangkam: squeeze
Jangkit: a tree the bark of which gives a red dye *kara jangkit*, a tree, *Ficus* sp.
Jari: a hand
Jaul: twisted?
Jelu: wild, a wild animal
Jengam: to press with a forked stick
Jengkong: curved, to bend round, arch

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Jengku: an artificial spur, curved, bent
Jengkuan: a netting needle; a weaving spool (pl. xxiv); a kingfisher
Jerit or jarit: the horizon
Jerit: many, in order, in series, a branch; *jerit betayu*, to beckon with the hand?
Jernang: a species of ratan, *Calamus*, employed in house-building; from the fruit is obtained the red "dragon's blood" which is used as a stain (p. 20)
Junggur: a snout, point of land

Kabu: the fringe of a *sirat*
Kain: cloth, clothes, woman's petticoat
Kait: a hook
Kaiu, ? kaiku: a kind of tree
Kaki: a leg, foot; foot of a hill or ladder
Kala: a scorpion (pp. 47, 132)
Kalambi: a jacket, coat (p. 22)
Kanggan: Chinese black calico
Kanji: rice gruel; sensuous
Kanulong: a long-nosed fish
Kapayang: a plant, *Pangium edule*
Kapak, ? kara: scattered, spread or pour out
Kapam: sunk, immersed
Kapong: a coverlet, case, bag
Katapu: a cap, war-cap
Kebat, ngebat: tie, bind
Keberair: best
Kejong, kejoh: stiff
Kelabong: a scorpion
Kelalin: to interlace, tie, or fasten a wooden flooring with rattan; in-and-out plaiting like the *nibong* floor of a house
Kembong: swollen, full
Kendawang: a snake with a red head, red tip to its tail and body striped black, white, and red, *Cylindrophis rufus* (pp. 29, 36, 55, 112, 130), which is not poisonous; or doubtfully *Callophis flaviceps* (p. 68), this is a synonym for *Doliophis bivirgatus* which is poisonous
Kengkang: a stripe or knot
Kenyalang: the hornbill, *Buceros rhinoceros*
Kepong: cut off, amputate, surround, tailless
Kerchpaka: a kind of fruit
Ketam: a crab (pl. xvii)
Ketup, ketupang: bite
Klabumbu, kelamambang, klabembang: a butterfly
Klait: see engklait
Klapong, kelapong: the end or remnant of anything, a fringe; "*Tu klapong sirat iya*, this is the fringe of his waist-cloth", *S.D.D.*
Koali: a cotton-stretcher
Kris: a dagger
Kukut: a claw, talon, nail
Kumbu, pua kumbu: a coverlet or blanket
Kunding: nominally an omen bird, but really a cricket, *Gryllacris nigrilabris*, used as an omen (p. 143)
Kuning: yellow
Kunyit: turmeric, *Cucurma longa*, the plant from which the yellow dye is obtained; some species supply starch

Labang: white
Labong: a headkerchief, head-covering
Labu: the white pumpkin, gourd, *Cucurbita lagenaria*
Lachau, lachaur: a green grass lizard (p. 130; figs. 13, 30; pl. xii)
Ladang: a bulwark, bank of earth surrounding a paddy farm; (*beladang*, to separate, *S.D.D.*). A farm or a division of land. C.H. (p. 135)
Ladi, ladei: separate, ? a spot
Ladu: mud used as a black dye
Laki: a male of human beings or animals
Lalat: a fly
Lalau: a hand-rail; a bees' nest on a tree
Lalin: in-and-out (as of plaiting)
Lancham: pointed, cut to a point
Landak: a porcupine, *Hystrix*
Lang: a kite, the bodily form of *Singalang Burung*, the Bird king; *kengkang lang*, striped kite (p. 128; fig. 186; pl. x)
Langgai: the extremity of anything, the longest tail feathers of a bird
Langgu: a pendant, young fruit; *langgu lungping*, earring
Langit: the heavens, sky
Langkiang: a kind of lizard with a long tail
Lantai, luntai: split bamboo or cane; the floor of a house
Lapang: spacious, roomy, an open space, an opening; *bubul lapang*, space-filling
Leka, lika: a seed, grain; give up, let go
Leka balang, leka nanga, leka mudan: an enemy's head
Leku: bend, curve
Lelambak: the flower pattern plaited in mats (pp. 31, 104, 135; pl. xxii)

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Lelayang: a swallow, *Hirundo*; a swift, *Chaetura*; *lelayang bata*, *Collocalia fuciphaga* (fig. 13; pl. IX)
Lelingkok: curved, crooked, zigzag
Lemba: leaf of *Curculigo latifolia* used for tying warp threads preparatory to dyeing
Lemiding: a creeping fern, *Acrostichum scandens*; the tops are used as a vegetable by most tribes
Lensat: a fruit tree, *Lansium domesticum*
Lia, liah: ginger, *Zingiber officinale* (p. 134; pl. XIX)
Likau: a zigzag decoration, striped like a python or tiger
Lilit: gold embroidery, yellow, a binding
Lintah: a leech (p. 133; pl. XVI)
Long: a Kayan bark basket; a species of grasshopper
Luas: wide, spacious
Lunju: a spear with a narrow blade

Macham: sort, species, kind
Malam: night
Mampul: re-tying
Manah: good, beautiful
Manang: a medicine-man (or woman); *manang bali*, "a sham-female witch doctor", *S.D.D.*; a medicine-man who behaves as a woman (pp. 40–46, 145)
Manok: a domestic fowl
Mansau: ripe, red, cooked
Marau: a large cane, *Calamus* sp.
Marik, mariek: a bead, bead necklace
Mata: an eye, edge of a weapon; raw, unripe
Mayang, the blossom of palms
Mayau: a cat, a wild cat, *Felis bengalensis*; *mayau tindok*, sleeping cat (pl. XVII)
Melanjan: a wild species of *rambutan*, *Nephelium*
Melintang: crossways, across
Menaul: a hawk, kite
Mengkatak: a frog
Menyembang, Menimbang: *bulan menimbang*, name of a god in the heavens (p. 122)
Mensia: people, persons
Menyeti: the best kind of *pua*
Miga: clouds (p. 136)
Mudan, leka mudan: an enemy's head
Mulai: to twist back
Mulut: mouth, the lips
Munsang: a wild animal
Munti: a species of small bamboo the shoots of which are eaten

Nabu: rolled up in a ball
Nadai: no, not
Nakar, ngar: a special red dye
Nama: name, reputation
Nandok, betandok: to butt, to gore, to cup; cupping is done by gashing the flesh and sucking out the blood by means of a bamboo cylinder [or a horn?]
Nanga: the mouth of a river; *leka nanga*, an enemy's head
Nemaiar: a centipede (p. 104)
Ngelambai, lambai: to wave, beckon to, shout to
Ngelepan: a centipede (pl. XVI)
Ngikat: see **ikat**
Nibong: a thorny palm, *Oncosperma tigillaria*
Niga: the sky (white clouds in the heavens visible only on fine days or nights); *niga dudok*, clouds on the horizon on a fine day (*dudok*, sit)
Nya: that, those
Nyandih, penyandih: lean against
Nyang: sunset
Nyangking: ? by itself; *jerit nyangking*, a pattern by itself

Orang: a man, person, people

Padang: a cleared piece of land, field; renowned
Padi: rice in the husk
Padong: a bed place; rocky ledge across a river bed; shelf; *padong buah*, a fruit store
Pakan: the woof in weaving or plaiting, *S.D.D.*
Pakan belebas: a small striped pattern formed by grouping warp threads together with the weft or woof, so leaving spaces, as this is done with a needle it is termed needle-weaving (pp. 94, 96, 97, 102)
Paku: the general name for ferns, particularly *Hopleuium esculentum*
Pala: the head; *autu pala*, the smoke-dried head of an enemy
Pama: a species of frog; well, good
Pampul: to cover, cover the face with the hands
Pandin: a buckle
Panggal: a pillow, resting place
Panjai: long

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Pantak: a small dark-coloured wasp (p. 132)

Pantak penandok: the wound caused by the sting of a wasp? or perhaps the clay nest of a wasp, or even scarifying the skin preparatory to the cupping process (pp. 74, 113, 118, 132)

Pantok, bepantok: the bite (of a snake, bird, etc.), peck (as a fowl); the shoot of a plant

Papan: a plank, board

Pasak: a wedge; a paddy-destroying insect

Pating, patieng: the stem of a flower, bunch of fruit with its stem, a twig

Patok: a beak or bill of a bird; tender shoot of a seed

Patong: the knee; *pala patong*, knee cap

Paya: swamp land, a wet-land paddy farm (p. 135; pl. xxv); *sirat paya* an especial kind of waist-cloth

Payong paya: cleared space in swamp land

Pe, pem, pen, peng: the inseparable prefixes used in the formation of derivative nouns

Pedalai: the bread-fruit tree, *Artocarpus incisa*, and also the jack-fruit tree, or *jaca* tree, *A. integrifolia*, from the wood of which a yellow dye is obtained (pp. 4, 19)

Pemadu, pemadam: the end of anything

Pemalu, permalu: a bark-cloth beater or mallet; *pemalu tekalong*, a mallet for beating the *tekalong* bark to make it into bark cloth

Pemigi: a cotton-gin

Pempang: a fence

Pemuchok: a shoot of a plant

Penan: a shelter, defence

Penandok: see **nandok**

Pendal: stuck fast

Pendawan, penawan: a fish-spear with a single barb

Penjuang: posts on either side of the staircase supporting railings, cross-pieces, wood or sticks in the shape of an X

Penukoh: possibly a flowering tree, but Hose says the meaning is uncertain; trestles

Penukok, punchok: a shoot

Penumboh: a growth, opening, foundation

Penuri, penori: thorns, spiky, hole made with the finger, pressed down

Penyadi: condition, existence

Penyandih: lean against

Petara: spiritual beings who have their several functions. Some Iban say there is only one *Petara* who has saving power (pp. 105, 115, 142, 144, 146). "A god, gods. It is probably a corruption of the Hindu *Avatara*", *S.D.D.*

Petik: spotted

Pinang: a palm, *Areca catechu*, "betel" nut

Pisang: the banana, *Musa sapientum*

Plangka, pelangka: the paddy foot-sieve through which by stamping paddy the grains fall through and the stalks and the ears remain. An oblong wooden frame about 6 ft. by 3 ft. enclosing ratan-work which is used for threshing paddy; a propitiatory offering on behalf of a sick person, the offering may be a common plate or a square wooden box without a cover standing upon four ornamental legs. When a person is taken ill the medicine-man, *manang*, sometimes recommends that the ceremony of *saut* be gone through, a *plangka* is then got ready for the *saut* ceremony (p. 78; pl. xxiv)

Plir: testes

Prut: a stomach, breast, intestines

Pua: a blanket, the old blankets of the Iban were made of bark-cloth; *pua tengkebang*, a blanket with a new pattern, the maker must not copy any other (p. 106)

Puchok, muchok; bepuchok: a point, top of anything; to attain the summit

Pun: a tree, stem, origin, basis, foundation, commencement

Puna: a green pigeon (*Treron*, all species except *T. capellei*) (p. 129)

Punggang, punggai: the end

Punggong: the waist

Pusat: the navel, centre

Raia: large; *burung raia*, a heron, *Ardea sumatrana*

Rambut: a fringe

Rambutan: a lofty fruit tree with hairy fruit, *Nephelium echinatum*

Randau: a creeping plant, a creeper of any kind, a parasite

Raras: a small stick or branch; likeness, picture; build

Ras: a farm, a cleared space

Ratan: a climbing plant, *Calamus* sp., the Skarang and Saribas Dayaks use the word *rotan*, but the other Dayaks call it *uri* (p. 133; fig. 13; pl. xxii)

Rawai: a Dayak woman's corset made of rings of ratan strung with brass rings

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Rebong: a bamboo shoot; *muchok rebong*, cone-shaped
Rejang: to bore a hole, pierce or thrust upwards
Rekong: the neck
Remang: light fleecy clouds (not rain clouds)
Remaung: a tiger cat, *Felis nebulosa*; *remaung raras*, *F. marmorata*; *remaung bender*, the true tiger (pp. 69, 71, 126; pl. IV)
Resam: a species of fern, *Pteris arcuosidea*, which usually grows in secondary jungle where the primeval forest has been destroyed (p. 134; pl. XVIII)
Resam: to press down with the hand, make a hole with the hand or finger
Riang: a creeper the leaves of which are eaten
Rinik, renik: close to
Rotan: see **ratan** and **sega**
Ruai: the verandah or long reception room of a Dayak house; *burong ruai*, the argus pheasant
Ruat: stripped; pull out, overflow; numerous
Rumah: a house
Rumau: ears of grain after threshing, chaff
Rundai: hanging down, dangling (pl. XX)
Rusa: the deer *Cervus equinus* (p. 125; pl. III)
Ruyit, ruit: barb of fish spear

Sabaka: equal, alike
Sabong: fighting, butting, to match, to set cocks to fight
Salampandai, Slampandai: the maker of mankind (pp. 131, 142, 151)
Salapok: a skull-cap made of ratan or pandanus
Samak: a reddish brown dye obtained from the *samak* tree (p. 19)
Samoa: all, everyone
Sampan: a small native boat, a dugout canoe
Sampok: a white ant, termite
Sandong: a jungle tree with fruit
Sanggol, sanggul: a braid, roll, plait of hair, *S.D.D.*; a knot, a tendril
Sarang: a nest, dwelling-place
Saribu: a thousand legs, millepede
Sarong: a case, sheath
Satu: one, first, good
Saut: an answer, reply; a *manang* ceremony performed when a person is ill. The ceremony is fully described in *S.D.D.*
Sawa: a python, *Python reticulatus* (p. 130); paddy sown in a nursery plot and transplanted to the wet field
Sawang: an opening, hole, to enlarge a hole
Sayap: a wing
Sega: a species of ratan; there are two kinds of *sega*: *sega balau* (or *bulu*) and *sega enselung* (*enselai* or *ikan*), a smaller and more valuable kind of cane, *S.D.D.* See **buloh**, ratan and rotan
Selam: to dive, diving
Selampur: the whole, all; *serampur*, of one colour
Selempepat, sepepat, semperpat, slampepat: fireflies (pp. 117, 134; pl. XXI)
Semalau: a species of thrush, *Copsychus amoenus*
Sembrang, semberai, semerai: to go across water or a boundary
Semerai: to cross over
Sengayoh: a paddle
Senggang: a species of gigantic lily
Serepang, serpang: a fork, trident, split, slit
Sergang: a bamboo fish trap with a wide mouth, a bamboo receptacle for plates
Serok genok: a white pumpkin (used as soap by Dayaks)
Serpan, serpang: dark
Serundan: usually *kain serundan*, a petticoat with the central part plain and coloured borders (p. 85)
Siko: one person or animal
Siku: the elbow
Simbang: a corner; to sharpen a bamboo or piece of stick by cutting it on one side only into a point
Simbing, Simbiing: one-sided, crooked, aslant
Simpan: keep, put by, hide
Simpang: the branch of a path or a river, a junction
Simpong, besimpong, sesimpong: to cut in two; to cut off the top of anything
Singalang Burong: the Bird-king who once appeared in human form, but is manifest as a kite, *Haliastur intermedius*, a sub-species of *H. indus*, the Brahmin kite (pp. 33, 46, 128, 143, and *S.D.D.* p. 157)
Sirat: a waist or loin cloth, the *chawat* of the Malays (p. 91)
Sit: a cluster of *pinang* nuts
Sicelat, sklat: red flannel
Skut: foundation
Slaku, selaku: a ratan used as a rope for climbing trees
Spiak: one side only, half

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Spit, sepit: pincers, tongs, nippers, claws
Srepang: a spear with three points, a trident, a fork
Sugu, besugu: a comb (fig. 13; pl. XXIV)
Sulor nyang: break of day, the colours of the sky at dawn
Sungai, sungei: a river, stream, brook
Sungkit, sunkit: a bone needle used for embroidery; *kain sungkit*, an embroidered cloth (p. 88); *besungkit*, to prick, pierce, insert
Suri: a ripple on the water
Surik, suriek: stripes, striped
Surong: a temporary bridge or path made of poles; push on, push

Tabor: sprinkle, scatter, sow (seed)
Tali: string, rope
Tampok: a fruit stalk; ? a knot
Tampong: follow, join, splice, sew on, patch
Tanda: the stem of a palm blossom
Tanda: a sign, mark, figleaf ornament, ? decorated; *tanda sirat*, the embroidered end of a waist cloth
Tandok: horns, antlers, see **nandok**
Tangai: a thorny tendril?
Tangga, tanggai: the notched pole which serves as a ladder up to the floor of a house, a ladder
Tangga ubong: a tying frame (p. 9)
Tanggi: a sun-hat
Tangkai: a peduncle, fruit stalk, bunch of fruit; ear of paddy
Tangkal: a notch
Tangkin: a sword (scabbard and belt)
Tangkong: a jungle (? climbing) plant with scented pendant flowers (p. 133; pl. XX); the horny excrescence on the beak of the hornbill; ? a handle or knob (p. 134)
Tangku: the supports of a cooking-pot
Tanjong: *Mimusops elengi*, a tree with hard, heavy durable timber, the bark has astringent and tonic properties. A fragrant nectar can be distilled from the flowers. A cape, projection
Tanju: a platform
Tanka asi: a tripod for cooking rice
Tarum: indigo, *Indigofera tinctoria* (pp. 19, 20, 87)
Taya: cotton when growing; to clear away stumps
Tayok: to strike a person with the open hand, strike (of a flint and steel)
Tayok gasing: a hooked piece of wood for winding thread upon from the spinning wheel; the curves a top makes when spinning
Tebok: a hole, notch
Tekalong: a species of bread-fruit tree the bark of which is used for making *sirat*, *kalambi*, and *pua* (pp. 4, 65)
Teku, teko: curved; a kind of earring
Telu, telo: an egg (Malay, *telor*)
Tengang: a long and straight creeper, the bark makes durable cords; it is cultivated
Tenggak: a necklace
Tengiling, tengilang: the scaly anteater, *Manis javanicus*
Tenjak: a treadle loom with a rigid framework; the type used by the Malays
Tenyalang: hornbill, *Buceros rhinoceros*
Tetak, betetak: to cut; *tettak nadai tampong*, cut off with nothing to follow
Tiang: a post, pole, mast
Tiga: three
Tikai burit: a seat-mat
Tikal: fold up, tie, turn back
Tikup: to close, shut
Tindok: sleeping, asleep, to sleep
Tinggang: to fall upon, press
Tisik: scales of a fish or animal
Trabai, terabai: a shield
Trong: the egg-plant, *Solanum* sp.
Truju, trugu: push with violence
Tu: this, these
Tuboh: the body, people, a person
Tubu: edible bamboo shoot (pl. XVIII)
Tugang: a decoration of various colours or coloured stripes
Tukal: a wooden frame about three feet long upon which cotton thread is strung ready for weaving (Malay, a skein)
Tulang: a bone
Tumpoh: the ordinary Iban loom (p. 11)
Tungku: the supports of a cooking-pot; *tungku asi*, tripod for cooking rice
Tunjing: a hoof
Tusu: the breast, udder, milk
Tutup: a lid, cover
Tutup long: the cover of a Kayan bark basket

Ubi: a yam, *Dioscorea*
Ubiara: the wild potato used as a dye
Ubong: cotton thread
Udah: finish, end

Udun: a species of fresh-water fish
Ujan: rain
Ujok: a feather or anything put in the headkerchief or hat as an ornament
Ujong: end, point
Ular, urar: a snake
Ulat: a grub, maggot, caterpillar
Ulu: a handle (of a sword, etc.); head waters of a stream, up river
Unak: a thorn
Ungki: edge of a pattern
Ungkoi: the red or black trimming to the collar of a jacket
Upeh: the spathe of palm blossoms
Upong: the spathe of palm blossoms, flower or fruit stalk
Urat: a root

Wi: the rattan, *Calamus* sp., see **ratan** and **sega**

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adat--Iban customary law
anak--child
anembiak--followers
antu--malevolent spirits
arak--a home distilled liquor
atap (attap)--leaf roof made from nipa palm leaves
baka'--circular baskets of plaited rattan, about one bushel capacity, for holding rice
belian--rot resistant and highly impervious ironwood
bidai--large mat for drying rice
bilik--the family living area or room in a longhouse, which is rectangular in shape, varying in size from the largest that Sutlive found of 24' x 56' to the smallest of only 10' wide
dapor--section of bilik where cooking is done; the kitchen; the clay or stone hearth sometimes separated by a wall from the rest of the bilik in more modern houses
derris--a large genus of tropical old world shrubs and woody vines including several that are used as sources of native fish and arrow poisons and commerically as sources of rotenone and related insecticidal substances

duku'--knives
gantang--a dry measure containing about 4 kati (5 1/3 pounds) of unhusked rice (padi) or 6 kati (8 pounds) of husked rice (berau)
gawai--Iban feasts or ceremonies (e.g., Gawai Antu--feast of departed spirits; Gawai Dayak--Dayak Festival Day; Gawai Batu--festival of the whetstone to assure a good harvest in the new year
ilok--weeding knives
isan--term of address between parents-in-law signifying interdependence of kin groups
kaban--kin groups
kang chew--Chinese community leader (see pengula)
kapok--the silky down which invests the seeds of a silk-cotton tree of the East Indies, Africa and tropical America; used for stuffing pillows, etc.
kati--one and one-third (1 1/3) pounds; a measure of weight
Keling--Iban culture hero, god of adventure and warfare; embodies ideal personality traits of Iban male
Kumang--consort of the god Keling
lemambang--a bard; an individual who is a repository of Iban lore
madi--sibling, term of address (shortened form of menyadi)

manang--Iban shaman
manggul--ritual of confirming and propitiating the farm site
Matah Padi--rice harvest ritual
ngajat--traditional Iban dance
orang putih--Caucasians, principally British and Americans
padi bukit--hill rice
padi paya--swamp rice
padi pun--sacred rice, a special strain (varying by family) whose cultivation takes precedence over the rest
pantang--ritual prohibitions
pasar--trading center
pasu--a dry measure of eight gantang or 48 pounds of husked rice
pejalai--an institution having to do with validation of male status among Iban, involving especially proof of manhood by travel, the overcoming of difficulties, and return with trophies (formerly human heads, now sewing machines, gold, outboard motors and cash)
pemali--ritual prohibition or taboo
penakan--children of interethnic marriages

pengulu--A position among the Iban above that of tuai, created by the second Rajah. The Iban pengulu, the Malay tuah kampong, and the Chinese kang chew formed the second level in the hierarchical structure (below the Rajah), as community leaders.

petara--benevolent spirits

pikul--measure of weight equivalent to 133 1/3 pounds

pitu'--sickles

raja berani--the higest status an Iban male could achieve in the 19th and early 20th century, through a combination of successful farming, pioneering, being a brave warrior, part of the advance guard (buloh balang) and then a war leader

ramin--a yellow-white softwood used for moldings, furniture, toys, etc.

rottan--rattan, cane

ruai--covered common veranda of a longhouse

sadau--loft over the bilik and part of the ruai used to store rice and household goods and in some households for sleeping, and occasionally the performance of rituals

samengat--soul

samengat padi--soul of the rice

sirat--traditional Iban male loin cloth
tanjú--open, uncovered porch at the front of a longhouse, in front of the cover ruai
temuda--previous farming sites
tibang--rice storage units about 5 feet in diameter and 3 feet deep; families usually own 2 or 3
tikai senggang--woven mat used exclusively for threshing padi
towkay--Chinese patron in a patron-client trade relationship between Chinese and Iban
tuah kampong--Malay community leader
tuai--Iban leader
tuai rumah--one who adjudicated problems and land disputes internal to the community
tuai burong--an augur who discerned meaningful calls and flights of omen birds for events connected with the horticultural season or pejalai
tuai serang--war leader
tuak--rice wine
tusun tunggu Iban--list of Iban fines
udong--brother, contractual dyadic relations or partnerships for trade (between Malays and Ibans)
utap--bark canoe, used once and abandoned

121 different" (Samoa kami Iban, alam tiap buah rumah, sigi' lain). Once again I would emphasize that this study is of the Ibans of the Sibu District, based upon research done in urban and rural areas on a sample of houses and individuals.

104 The spelling of Iban words in this paper follows the orthography as worked out by the Inter-Church Committee on Translation. In one point I have deviated from that orthography, by indicating glottalization with the use of an apostrophe ('). While this is not necessary for native Iban speakers, it may prove helpful to non-native speakers.

436 171 The rate of exchange at the time of writing was slightly less than three Malaysian dollars to one American dollar.

THE BILIK-FAMILY

592 The fundamental unit of Iban society is the bilik-family.[1]
182 Adapting as they have to poor soils which would not support a large population; to uncontrollable elements such as rainfall and flooding, drought and blight, and pests beyond measure; and with their techniques of shifting cultivation accompanied by extensive ritual activities, the Ibans have selected and placed a premium upon the bilik-family as an autonomous producing and consuming unit.

592 The bilik-family tends to be small and flexible in receiving and
[602] releasing members who enjoy a high degree of mobility. Bilateral attachment permits members to exploit ties from both parents' kin-groups to their maximum benefit. And organization of bilik-families in the longhouse system has provided defense when head-hunting still was in vogue, labor when a larger work-force is required during the periods of clearing and harvesting the rice fields, and supplements to supplies for festive activities.

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[1] This spelling differs from Freeman's bilik (1970:2), but is consonant with Scott (1955:29) and current spellings of Iban. The final vowel is a glide and best represented by the phoneme /i/, for in Iban the letter "e" is commonly used to indicate a schwa.